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year's leave of absence from Swarthmore College, Pa., is acting as international secretary of the World Alliance. He reports that there are groups in these countries:

Great Britain.—Secretaries, Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson and Rev. Frank Lenwood, 41 Parliament St., London, S. W.

Germany.—Secretary, Pastor F. Siegmund-Schultze, Friedenstrasse 60, Berlin, No. 18.

Switzerland.—Secretary, Prof. Louis Emery, Lausanne.

Denmark.—Secretary, Pastor Koch, Rathsachsvej 26, Copenhagen, V.

Holland.—Secretary, Pastor Westerman-Holsteijn, Apeldoorn.

The German Group is continuing the publication of the periodical *Die Eiche*, which was the organ of the German Council of the Associated Councils of Churches in the British and German Empires. It is to be issued quarterly.

The British Group has begun the publication of a magazine to be known as *Goodwill*. The paper is under the editorial care of Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, and is really a successor to *The Peacemaker*, for two years the organ of the British Council of the Associated Councils of Churches. The January, 1915, issues of *Die Eiche* and *Goodwill* have just reached us.

Two Paths to Enduring Peace. From a leaflet entitled "Two Paths to Enduring Peace," issued February 17 by Rev. Benjamin Chappell, of Tokyo, Japan, we quote these paragraphs:

"No prophetess of ancient times was ever more truly a prophetess than England's Queen Mother, Alexandra, when England's Queen: 'I have always mistrusted war-like preparations, of which nations never seem to tire. Some day this accumulated material of soldiers and guns will burst forth into flames in a frightful war that will throw humanity into mourning and grieve our universal Father in heaven.' Yet there are not wanting signs that the present struggle, instead of being the death of militarism, may fasten it more firmly upon the suffering nations. And every one can see that, if competition in armaments continue, within a generation there will be another war, compared with which the present one might be called merciful. . . .

"One path to enduring peace is that entered upon by the administration in Washington: that any dispute between the United States and any other nation not capable of settlement by diplomacy shall go before a permanent international commission for investigation; that this commission shall have a year in which to perform its task, and during that time the disputing nations agree not to declare war. . . . It is reasonable to believe that in practically every instance a year of reflection would find a peaceable mode of settlement. . . .

"A second path to enduring peace is the extension to other lands of that which has been in force between the United States and Canada, that the boundaries between the nations be unfortified; and, further, that there be but one army and navy, as international police and under Federal control. . . .

" . . . To limit competitive armaments is useless. If nations arm against each other, then the only way is for each to arm as fully as possible and in every

possible way; so 'hit first, hit hard, hit anywhere.' What must be sought for is not limitation of armaments for competition, but limitation for co-operation and mutual protection; the United States of Europe, the United States of the world. A dream? 'The ideals of the soul are invitations.'

It is with the greatest regret that we learn of the serious nervous breakdown of our co-worker and friend, Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation. It is earnestly to be hoped that the entire rest which will be afforded him by a year's leave of absence from his arduous duties will completely restore him to health and strength again.

The executive director, Arthur D. Call, spent the last ten days of April lecturing in the South. At Baton Rouge, La., he gave two addresses before the State Teachers' Association on April 22 and 23. April 25 he spoke before The Forum, Lafayette, La., and the next day addressed the Woman's Peace Party and other bodies in New Orleans. From Louisiana Mr. Call went to Florida to attend the peace convention at Orlando which Dr. J. J. Hall and the Orlando Peace Society have organized.

Among the Peace Organizations.

The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society reports its work during the month of March to have been largely in the form of meetings, there having been ten held since the last report. The large meeting in the Academy of Music which launched the Woman's Peace Party, and which was held in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, and the meetings in Harrisburg and York were particularly arranged with the purpose of propaganda. The membership increase during the month is forty-three. The interest in the peace cause seems to be well sustained, and four meetings have already been arranged for April and three for May. The Pennsylvania branch of the Woman's Peace Party has now taken quarters with the society, and the expense of the office will be shared by the two organizations.

The next annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which meets in Philadelphia April 30 and May 1, will devote its sessions to the American peace problems and how America can best contribute to the peace of the world. The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society has been asked to appoint delegates, and has named Mr. Cadwallader, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Yarnall.

The oratorical prize contest annually conducted by the society for the prizes offered by Miss Burnham will take place this year April 20, at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., the contestants being from the universities of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Bucknell, Juniata, State, and St. Joseph's colleges.

One of the developments of interest to peace advocates during the month was the Senate bill No. 570, introduced by Mr. Farley, of Philadelphia, to institute compulsory military training in all schools and institutions of learning of Philadelphia. The executive and educational committees met immediately and considered action by the society, and letters of protest were

sent to members of the Committee on Education of the Senate and to the State board of education. It appears that the bill will certainly die in the committee, and that for the time being there need be no uneasiness among peace workers. Copies of the letter of protest were also sent to a selected list of ninety newspapers in Pennsylvania asking them to give notice of the reason why military training in schools should not be adopted.

In its quarterly report to the council of direction, March, 1915, the American Association for International Conciliation makes the following interesting statement regarding its work in the universities and colleges:

"At the present time three gentlemen—Messrs. L. A. Sheetz, John Mez, and George W. Nasmyth—are giving their entire time to this work, with the part-time co-operation of Messrs. Spencer Miller, Leon Fraser, Manley O. Hudson, Alfred Pittman, and others. Thus far clubs for the study of international relations have been founded at Syracuse University, Vanderbilt University, University of Chicago, and at the following State universities: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois, where separate clubs have been formed by both men and women. In addition, preliminary arrangements have been made at the following institutions: Amherst, Dartmouth, Brown, Trinity, and others.

"It is the purpose of the association to provide at least four different speakers at each institution, one man to effect a preliminary organization, another to conduct a series of five conferences covering the general field, and the others to supplement this work by later talks upon special topics. . . . Bibliographies have been printed and copies of the 'Great Illusion' and other books of fundamental importance distributed. Traveling 'suit case' libraries of forty books and a number of pamphlets . . . are kept in constant use."

A Canadian Association for International Conciliation has been formed under the presidency of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie-King.

The Year Book for 1914 of the New York Peace Society has just reached us. It contains 65 pages, and includes lists of officers of its own and section societies, historical statement, annual reports of its executive officers, the constitution and by-laws, and the like.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Peace Society was held April 9, at Minneapolis. President Northrop, in his annual address, reviewed the present world situation as it affected the peace movement, pointing out that it caused a great many to view our propaganda seriously, and afforded our members an opportunity to crystallize sentiment in favor of world peace. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Cyrus Northrop; vice-president, Dr. James Wallace; secretary-treasurer, Martin F. Falk. Mr. W. D. R. Macleod, the retiring secretary, has been a most earnest and devoted worker and has actively promoted the Society's welfare.

The Minnesota Peace Society, which was organized in October, 1913, has issued a very attractive year book of 28 pages, which contains their annual report for the year ending 1915. The frontispiece is a photograph of Dr. Cyrus Northrop, their president. The booklet includes the lists of officers of the society and its three sections—the Northfield, St. Paul, and Minneapolis peace societies—together with a list of all the members, as well as the names of the Minnesota organizations which are affiliated with it.

William C. Allen, president of the Northern California Peace Society, reports a most satisfactory sojourn of some weeks in China, during which time he made many addresses on peace before schools, seminaries, colleges, and other bodies. Mr. Allen has a strong article on "Missions and Militarism" in the January number of *The Missionary Review of the World*.

The Indiana Peace Society held its first annual meeting in the Y. M. C. A. building at Indianapolis on Monday evening, March 29. Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of the society and president of Indiana University, and Robert L. Kelly, president of Earlham College, were the chief speakers. Mrs. R. C. Bennett spoke of the work of the newly organized Indiana branch of the Woman's Peace Party. The annual report of the secretary, Morton C. Pearson, was read, and officers were elected. Rev. Joshua Stansfield, of Indianapolis, was chosen president to succeed Dr. Bryan, who, however, remains a member of the executive committee.

The Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party now numbers almost one thousand members. Two large luncheons have been given, one addressed by Madame Schwimmer and the second by Miss Jane Addams. Weekly conferences, open to the public, are held each Saturday morning in Pilgrim Hall, and among the speakers who have opened the discussions are Hon. Samuel J. Elder, Prof. Paul Barton Perry, Rev. Sydney B. Snow, Mr. Richard Henry Dana, Oswald Garrison Villard, and others. Two large public meetings have been held, one on February 22, addressed by Madame Grouitch and Hon. Samuel J. Elder; the other by Madame Schwimmer and Mr. Hamilton Holt. Short news paragraphs are sent out to fifty or sixty newspapers. Reading circles are also proving an excellent means of promoting peace study. Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes is State chairman of the Massachusetts branch and Mrs. Glendower Evans executive secretary.

PRIZE OFFER OF THE CHURCH PEACE UNION.

The Church Peace Union offers to the churches five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in prizes for the best essays on international peace. The sum is apportioned thus:

1. A prize of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the best monograph of between 15,000 and 25,000 words on any phase of international peace by any *pastor* of any *church* in the United States.

2. Three prizes, one of five hundred dollars (\$500), one of three hundred dollars (\$300), and one of two hundred dollars (\$200), for the three best essays on international peace by students of the theological seminaries in the United States.

3. One thousand dollars (\$1,000) in ten prizes of one hundred dollars (\$100) each to church members between twenty (20) and thirty (30) years of age.

4. Twenty (20) prizes of fifty dollars (\$50) each to Sunday-school pupils between fifteen (15) and twenty (20) years of age.

5. Fifty (50) prizes of twenty dollars (\$20) each to Sunday-school pupils between ten (10) and fifteen (15) years of age.

The essay may deal with any phase of the problem which appeals to the writer.

All essays must be in by January, 1916. The Church Peace Union, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, will be glad to send information, lists of books, pamphlets, etc., to any who wish to compete for any one of the prizes.

Poetry cannot be accepted under the conditions for these prizes.

An eight-page folder is being distributed by the Chicago Peace Society outlining the history of the society, its purposes, what it has already accomplished, and giving the list of officers and conditions of membership, together with an application form for enrollment.

The Twenty-first Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration has been invited by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley to meet at Mohonk Lake May 19-21 of this year. Hon. John Bassett Moore will be the presiding officer. Special topics to be discussed are the possibilities of Pan-American Influence for Peace and International Regulation of Armaments.

Massachusetts Peace Society.

A State oratorical contest was held April 9, at Boston, by the Massachusetts Peace Society and the Intercollegiate Peace Association. Boston College, Boston University, College of the Holy Cross, and Tufts College were represented. Mr. Frederick W. Wennerberg, of Boston College, speaking on "World Peace, an Ideal Made Real," was the winner of a first prize of \$75, and Mr. J. Alfred F. Lane, of Holy Cross, speaking on "Peace on Moral Principles," was awarded a second prize of \$50. Hon. Joseph Walker presided, and the board of award consisted of Prof. Eugene Wambaugh, Magnus W. Alexander, Hon. Edward L. Logan, Prof. Bliss Perry, and Dr. David Scannell. Mr. Wennerberg will represent Massachusetts at the group contest of the North Atlantic States at Clark University, April 30.

A series of dramatic readings is being held under the auspices of the education committee of the society at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston on Tuesday afternoons. On April 13 "The Unseen Empire" was read by the author, Atherton Brownell. Henry Hitt Crane read "In the Vanguard," by Katrina Trask, on Tuesday, April 20, and "The Terrible Meek" was to be read by the author, Charles Rann Kennedy, on April 27. May 4 Mrs. Edward H. James will present "Across the Border," by Beulah Marie Dix.

Professor Hudson's lecture engagement for April included:

The New Century Club of Needham, Radcliffe College, a union meeting of churches at Brookline, the Newton Social Science Club, the Manchester (N. H.) Shakespeare Club, Gardner Woman's Club, a conference of the Woman's Peace Party, the Quincy Woman's Club, Harvard Club of Boston, Brockton Men's Club, Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts, Andover Association of Congregational Churches, and Wellesley College.

The committee of the Milton Woman's Club for the promotion of the new internationalism has instituted a course of readings on the various aspects of the peace movement in connection with its "Anti-war Knitting Circles," which have been organized for the benefit of non-combatant war sufferers. A great deal of interest has been aroused in the propaganda for constructive peace, and the idea is spreading into other communities. Further information regarding this plan can be secured from 31 Beacon street, Boston.

The society is issuing a new series of booklets on the "New Internationalism," by Professor Hudson. These have been prepared especially for those who wish a comprehensive statement in simple language of what the international peace movement of today means, and are particularly adapted for reading circles. The titles are:

"What is the New Internationalism?" "The Arithmetic of War," "Agencies for Promoting World Order," "A Practical International Program," and "America's International Ideals."

Evidences of interest in the peace movement in Massachusetts continue to increase. This is not only reflected in a growing volume of correspondence and large numbers of visitors at the office of the society, but is shown by a substantial increase in the membership of the State organization.

On March 18 there was held in London the annual dinner in memory of the late Sir William Randal Cremer, as provided for by his will. The members of the Council of the International Arbitration League and a few of Sir Randal's old friends were present. Mr. Howard Evans presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Halley Stewart, Mr. J. A. Seddon, Mr. Henry Vivian, and Mr. Frederick Maddison. The chairman said that he was the irreconcilable foe of militarism in every country, including his own. At the present moment not only belligerents, but neutrals also, are realizing how awful is the curse of war to human progress. The cannon are still booming, but the Palace of Peace waits to be occupied by the representatives of the nations, and then, if the voice of the peoples is strongly raised, we may hope for deliverance. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of a gift to one of the four survivors of the Workmen's Peace Committee of 1870, out of which the International Arbitration League grew. This man is now 86 years old, and still works as a tailor in a West End shop. It will be recalled that two-thirds of the Council of the Cremer Trust must be labor men.

The Peace Year Book for 1915 has just been issued by the National Peace Council, London. It is edited by the secretary of the council, Carl Heath, and this is the sixth year of its appearance. The book is somewhat smaller than usual, owing to the impossibility of preparing for it many of the customary reviews and articles. It contains, however, the usual statistics of the pacifist organizations, naval and military expenditures, history of arbitration treaties, peace congresses, and the like. Mr. Heath says in the preface: "Plunged as we are in the midst of the most stupendous war of modern history, if not of all history, . . . it would be presumptuous and futile from so near a standpoint to attempt to sum up the losses and gains of the movement for international peace."

Brief Peace Notes.

. . . Attention has already been called to the very excellent series of studies on "War and Peace" prepared by Dr. Josiah Strong, and issued monthly in *The Gospel of the Kingdom* by the American Institute of Social Service. These studies are of such unusual value that we desire again to remind readers of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE that they will find it most helpful and instructive to follow the course as indicated. Beginning with the April issue, the studies take on a constructive aspect, and some of the topics are: April, "New World Ideals"; May, "International Interdependence"; June, "The New Internationalism"; July, "The March of Democracy."